AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 5 with the following replacement paragraph:

--In the case of converters, it is conventional that the actual value I_actual of the motor current can be measured, the current-sensing device being situated in the converter. The signals provided by the current-sensing device of the control electronics are initially supplied to a filter 1, e.g., a PT1 filter, as shown in Figure 1. Therefore, microcontroller 2 is provided with filtered measuring signals, and interference signals become suppressible. The PT1 filter may take the form of a low-pass filter having a time constant of, e.g., 20 µs.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 5 with the following replacement paragraph:

--An example of a circuit layout is illustrated in Figure 4. However, other circuit layouts may also be used. In Figure 4, the comparator is implemented with the aid of operational amplifier 41, as well as the surrounding circuit elements. Its output signals are fed to integrator [[42]] 32, R4, R5, R6, R7, and C1 with level conversion, this integrator having a time constant between, e.g., 2 and 10 µs, and operational amplifier 42 being provided to be used for level conversion. The output signal is fed back to the input of the comparator via resistor R8. Capacitor C2 is used to prevent the set-up from oscillating. Further components are also provided and dimensioned for preventing oscillation, such as C3. The comparator is implemented as an amplifier having a high gain, which is determined by R1, R9, R2, and R8. --.